FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

AUGUST 21, 1915

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FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT

Call to the Women Voters' Convention
San Francisco Exposition, September 14, 15 and 16

Vol. III AUGUST 21, 1915 No. 34

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Notes of the Week

Tribute to Lucy Stone

ON AUGUST 13, the birthday of Lucy Stone, tributes to her memory were paid by suffragists all over the country.

Leading suffragists from the campaign states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania met at her old home in East Orange, New Jersey, and devoted the day to an interstate conference on the work to be done in the campaign states before next November. A tablet in honor of Lucy Stone was unveiled by Alice Stone Blackwell. Upon it was the inscription, "In 1858 Lucy Stone, a noble pioneer in the emancipation of women, here first protested against their taxation, without representation, in New Jersey."

The conference was enthusiastic and practical; and touched throughout with the purest emotion.

Suffrage Amendment in Alabama Legislature

ADVOCATES of the woman suffrage bill scored a signal triumph on August 11 when the members of the House of Representatives, sitting in caucus, recommended that the equal suffrage bill be taken from the adverse calendar and placed on the regular calendar for passage.

A majority of the house was not present when the vote was taken, but practically every member in the hall registered a vote in favor of placing the bill on the main calendar. The bill was called up by Col. Sam Will John of Dallas, who is one of the most ardent members of the house supporting the bill, and the measure was acted upon favorably without debate. The members present expressed their sentiment regarding the bill by a rising vote.

The Senate, the week previously, postponed further consideration of the equal suffrage bill until the fortieth legislative day. At present the "programme" of the "lobby" provides (says the *Birmingham Age-Herald*, August 13) that the legislature shall recess on the thirty-fifth legislative day.

Alabama suffragists are carrying on a splendid campaign, and have collected petitions signed by more than 10,000 women of the state representing every one of the sixty-seven counties of Alabama.

President Wilson's Suffrage Views Still Withheld

SECRETARY TUMULTY repeated last Sunday the statement of President Wilson that he would make his position on the general principle of woman suffrage clear, before casting his vote on the suffrage amendment in New Jersey at the special election in October.

Through Mr. Tumulty the President contradicted the two statements that he had promised to endorse woman suffrage, and that he intended to oppose it.

No explanation is added of the reason for such profound secrecy on the matter of general moment and widely spread information.

New York Constitutional Convention and Woman Suffrage

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL HAROLD J. HINMAN, as chairman of the Committee on Future Amendments, reported favorably to the New York Constitutional Convention last week an amendment desired by the woman suffragists, governing the submission of their measure to the voters at the coming November election.

The amendment reported to the Convention by Mr. Hinman provides that if the suffrage amendment now before the voters is adopted next November, the Constitution submitted by the Convention to the voters at the same election shall be deemed thereby amended so as to incorporate the suffrage amendment.

Unless the Constitution carried this provision, the suffrage amendment, even if accepted by the voters, would be rescinded by the adoption of the constitution submitted to them at the same time.

Mr. Hinman also reported favorably an amendment which is opposed by the suffragists, for if the suffrage amendment is defeated in November it will have to get a much bigger vote later than is now demanded by the Constitution.

The second Hinman amendment provides that hereafter a constitutional amendment shall not be considered adopted by the people unless "the number of votes cast and counted for or against the same shall equal at least two-thirds of the aggregate number of votes cast for members of Assembly at such election, or provided the majority vote in favor of such amendment shall equal at least one-half of the aggregate number of votes cast for members of the Assembly at such election."

It is anticipated that the suffragists, when they canvass for votes for their amendment, will argue against the adoption of this last amendment, and if they do they will be aided by organized labor of the state.

20,000 Slavs to Vote on Suffrage Question.

OF the nearly 250,000 Slav population in Pennsylvania in the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland, Lackawanna and Luzerne, there are 20,000 voters who will have the privilege of casting ballots on the suffrage question this fall. Developments in the European war field, where women have demonstrated their stamina by taking on them the burden of numerous industries, confined previously to males exclusively, have strengthened the cause of the women in the eyes of the Slav.

Friends of the Suffrage cause in this section have noticed also that there is a marked change in the attitude of voters of German ancestry regarding equal suffrage. This class of voters was counted on as ultra-conservative, and certain to be almost solidly against the amendment. But the news from the fatherland, depicting the women working in the fields and otherwise taking the places of husbands and sons at the front, has caused a change of sentiment, and it is not surprising that the same drift of opinion can be ascertained among the Slavs.

One Hundredth Anniversary of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Birthday

JOHNSTOWN, New York, is to pay tribute to the memory of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, its noted daughter, by celebrating the 100th anniversary of her birth in October.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, a daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, has already visited this city to make preliminary arrangements for the celebration, and Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence, another daughter, is expected to arrive here soon to take charge of the ceremonies in honor of her mother.

"Equal Pay for Equal Work" in Illinois

EQUAL suffragists were jubilant today, says the Philadelphia *North American* of August 10, over the action of the state board of administration, which has decreed that women employed in state institutions shall receive the same pay as men where they do the same work.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, issued a statement in which she said that the new recognition of the equality of women is an answer to those who express doubt of the value of the franchise to women.

"Illinois women can vote, and students of political economy know that no class of persons in history deprived of a voice in the government has ever received fair treatmnt by the government," Mrs. Trout said.

Saloon Petition Law Invalid

A MISSOURI state law specifying that only taxpaying voters shall be eligible to sign saloon petitions was declared unconstitutional in the St. Louis Circuit.

The judged ruled that women taxpayers, though not voters, were eligible to sign saloon license petitions and those not signing should be counted against the petition. He ruled that the law excluding them was a violation of property rights.

Women's X-Ray Car

THE London Society for Woman Suffrage is to send an X-Ray ambulance to the Scottish Women's Hospital at Royaumont, according to the *Common Cause*. It has been equipped on a magnificent scale, at a cost of over £1,000. Madame Curie, the famous scientist and discoverer of radium, has taken a great interest in this branch of Red Cross work, which is, of course, without precedent in former great wars. Radiography is a new science, which is particularly suitable for women, and several women doctors have distinguished themselves at it since the war began.

The expert radiographer who will use the car is Dr. Agnes F. Savill. Her assistant will be a woman and the car will be driven by a woman.

This work will bring women doctors nearer the firing line than they have yet been, and the possibility of a real field hospital is under consideration.

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Legal and Non-Legal Changes in the United States Constitution

By Mary Ritter Beard

THE legal amendment of the Constitution of the United States is viewed with terror by persons in whose minds change and degeneration are necessarily one and inseparable. While claiming to trust the people and to want a democratic rule, they are really afraid of the judgment of the people; and do not want constitutional amendments submitted at all to the states, where the people's representatives may be given a chance to express their opinion. Curiously enough, the men who are most fearful of the submission of federal amendments to the people's representatives in the states, are in general most hostile to the initiative and referendum, or the direct government of the people. Therefore, the only conclusion one can draw as to their state of mind is that their thinking is wholly rigid, and dominated by unreasoning fear of any change.

While fancying that they are the guardians of constitutional integrity, these very devotees of ancient theories about our government have themselves, unwittingly, been subjected to illegal constitutional changes compared with which the perfectly legal submission, by the federal government to the states, of the Anthony amendment for woman suffrage, is like a religious ceremony.

For example, the framers of the Constitution intended that the President of the United States should come to his high office "bound by no pledges, representing no section, advocating no policy, belonging to no party, and owing no man anything." How steadily this whole original status of the President has been reversed is a very striking fact in our governmental history. The power of the Executive today, however, has not been won by constitutional amendment or even by liberal interpretation of the Constitution; but illegally through practical necessity. Washington had only been in office a few months when the evolution of the office of President began.

Instead of being, except for his veto power, the mere instrument for the execution of the will of Congress, the President has become the legislative force at the present time. The steps in this development to the predominance of the President over federal legislation today have included: *first,* the annual speech, which has grown from a mere "announcement, from time to time, of the state of the Union," to an announcement at the opening of every Congress of a definite and party legislative program; *second,* the Cabinet, which is purely the creature of executive action, but is now considered for all practical purposes a definite political institution where heads of various governmental departments virtually pass upon matters of finance or foreign policy which have no necessary relation to their respective departments. The Cabinet finds no constitutional countenance or authority. *Third,* the degradation of the electoral college to a petty board of registry, thus making the choice of a president a choice practically of the voters at large who thus agree to his legislative dominance if they elect a dominator. The Constitution, for practical purposes, was thus virtually amended again. *Fourth,* by the unwritten code about the President's tenure in office, this being by popular approval limited to two terms in the belief that has grown up since the Constitution was framed that "rotation in office is the bulwark of freedom."

There seems to be the need of a wider understanding of the Congressional Union's efforts to reach the President with appeals for Executive help in passing the Anthony amendment. Suffrage leaders have even gone so far as to state publicly that such procedure is idle, owing to the fact that the national and state legislatures have exclusive jurisdiction over the amendment; or unintelligent, in that the President is asked to meddle in affairs which are not properly his concern.

In explanation of the Congressional Union policy, therefore, we may say that the most striking fact in our governmental history is the growing power of the Executive over legislative matters. Today this fact is so clearly recognized by students and teachers of government and politics that the most eager debates center about the wisdom of maintaining executive dominance, increasing central responsibility, or introducing checks which are effective. In none of these debates is there a denial of the fact of executive influence over legislation. Under such circumstances it is absurd for suffragists to deny facts patent to all political students and teachers and leaders.

In every crisis in our history, the President of the United States has been the controlling power in the government even in its legislative work. Weak Presidents in uneventful times have kept their hands off of law-making and constitution-amending; but Washington, in the early days, then Jackson and Lincoln, faced by crises, rose to the emergency and held the whole reins of government in their hands. In recent years, both Roosevelt and Wilson have been dominating figures. The last Congress bowed to executive will in a very marked manner and now the country asks: What is the President's next legislative demand? The answer is that he must bend the law-making forces to do his bidding on the Ship Subsidy Bill. The voters know that is his program; and they are not wondering what Congress has up its sleeve, but what the President has up his sleeve. The papers are now reprinting the President's preparation for legislation with regard to national defense. Whether all this is wise or not is beside the question as far as the work of suffragists for the Anthony amendment is concerned. It is their province at the present time only to insist that, when the Executive is determining our national legislation to such an accepted extent, he include the federal suffrage amendment in his list of proposals.

In view of the theoretical traditionary objection to centralized power and the theoretical adherence to the separation of powers in our government, we must view the position of the President of the United States today, whereby he is his party's leader, responsible to the voters for a *legislative* program, either as the result of practical necessity or of usurpation of power. Usurpation is not a popular term in political circles, and practical politics is a phrase preferred.

Practical necessity has, in fact, led to virtual amendments of our national constitution which have not been written down and ratified in a formal way by state legislatures. The consent of the states to these unwritten changes has not been asked. If the President of the United States can become and has become a law maker, without a formal constitutional amendment, because there was need of a responsible law-making head, surely the legal, slow, and open method of amendment proposed by the advocates of the Anthony amendment can be urged and accepted by voters, by Congressmen, and most of all by the President himself.

First Deputation to Maine Congressman

By Florence Kelley

ON SATURDAY, August 14, a deputation of women—in three automobiles gaily decked with purple, white and gold—representing the Congressional Union and also active workers in the state campaigns in Massachusetts, New York and Tennessee, three campaign states, waited upon the Hon. John A. Peters, who represents in the House the Third Congressional District of Maine. The delegation included Miss Elizabeth Blach and Mrs. Florence Kelley, who are taxpayers in and summer residents of the town of Brooklin, Maine; Mrs. Louis Prang of Boston, president of the Roxbury Suffrage Club, one of the oldest clubs of Massachusetts; Mrs. William Sargent, secretary of the suffrage club of Holden, Mass.; Mrs. Betts, president of the suffrage club of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss Betts, daughter and grand-daughter respectively, of Mr. Merriweather, the first organizer of the suffrage movement in Tennessee, whose activities began in the early 80's; Miss Gardiner of Memphis, Tenn.; and the Misses Fleishman of New York City.

The object of the visit was to express the nation-wide desire for the prompt passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and to invite Mr. Peters to address the approaching Maine State Convention of the Congressional Union, which will be held in Portland, Maine, on September 2, 1915.

The company was most courteously received by Mr. Peters at his law office in Ellsworth, the county seat of Hancock County. In reply to the invitation Mr. Peters stated that, while he could not definitely promise to address the Convention because of the illness of his law partner and the burden of work thus devolving on him, he is in favor of suffrage and had voted for the amendment in the House, and will vote for it at the approaching session of Congress. Mr. Peters said that, while a member of the Maine legislature, he had not voted for suffrage because, in his opinion, there were not enough women who expressed a desire for it; but that the growth of the movement had led him to vote for it at the last session of Congress.

Before the visit to Mr. Peters, at an informal luncheon at the Hancock House in Ellsworth, the members of the deputation compared the experiences of suffragists in their respective states. In New York, when the referendum vote is taken in November, it will be 67 years since Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton—the centennial anniversary of whose birth will be celebrated in the present month—first proposed Votes for Women at the famous meeting at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. In Massachusetts, it is more than a half century since the agitation for suffrage was begun, which is so closely associated with the name of Lucy Stone, whose 97th birthday was celebrated by suffragists in many states on August 14, the day of the Maine deputation. And in Tennessee, a relative newcomer among these ancient movements, the work for suffrage already dates back more than a generation. This intolerable slowness of the state by state method emphasizes the need for Congressional action at the coming session.

It is the hope of the Congressional Union that, after the Portland Convention, there may be in every Congressional District a nucleus of people who will give the Maine delegation all possible backing by letters, telegrams, resolutions and personal visits in Washington, when the amendment is up for action in Congress.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Present Opportunity

A GREAT convention of women voters is meeting for the first time in the single interest of the national enfranchisement of women. Their desire will be to secure from the next Congress the passage and reference to the state legislatures of the federal suffrage amendment. In numbers they are strong enough to accomplish their purpose.

In the face of this great opportunity for the enfranchisement of women, all concern for partisan success or failure should disappear entirely. We want the support of every man in Congress for the federal suffrage amendment, and of every party in Congress; and most of all we want the support of the party controlling Congress, since it not only influences the largest number of votes, but manipulates the machinery by which business in Congress is done.

What we have to consider at this point is how we can get Congress to do as we wish. We have not now to consider what we will do if Congress does not do as we wish. If we make our request strong and unanimous, Congress will act favorably and promptly. It will be a great mistake to lose this opportunity for enthusiastic and united work at a time when the chance for success is so great, by dividing ourselves into factions on the question of the program we shall wish to pursue in the event of failure. A program based on failure will never have to be drawn up if, believing in the justice of our cause, we all together put our shoulder to the wheel.

Crossing Bridges

THERE is undoubtedly a tendency among politically inexperienced people to be so concerned with remote difficulties as to neglect the opportunity for necessary and immediate action.

Some anxious suffragists write us that "to get the federal amendment ratified, the consent of at least thirty-six states out of forty-eight must be secured. There are fifteen states in which the principle of states' rights is traditionally reverenced. These states," write the anxious suffragists, "will not ratify the suffrage amendment. Why ask Congress to pass an amendment which cannot be ratified?"

These critics overlook the rate of growth of the suffrage movement. Two years ago, national woman suffrage was not a practical political issue. Today newspaper men are listing it among the dominant questions confronting the Sixty-fourth Congress.

The passage of the federal amendment through Congress and its reference to the state legislatures would give immense prestige to the national suffrage amendment. By the time the amendment has received the ratification of thirty-three states (the condition imagined by our anxious friends), public opinion on the suffrage question will have altered beyond our power at the present time to estimate the change. It is weakness to abandon the first stages of the battle through fear of what may happen in the last stages.

Privilege, or Right?

A NUMBER of our members, roused by Senator Phelan, have written us on the subject of the voting power, regarded as a privilege or a right.

As far as the success of the suffrage movement goes it makes very little difference whether suffrage is a privilege or a right. If a right, we can demand that it be respected; if a privilege, we are at last strong enough to win it. For the people of the United States, however, it makes all the difference between democratic and aristocratic government.

Our historical documents are not harmonious on this point of political theory. The Declaration of Independence declares most emphatically for the view that self government is a natural right. "All men," . . . says the Declaration of Independence, "are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable *rights*. . . . among these . . . liberty. . . Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the *right* of the people to alter or abolish it. . . . When a long train of abuses. . . evinces a design to reduce them. . . under absolute despotism, it is their *right*. . . to throw off such government. . . . These United Colonies are and of *right* ought to be free and independent."

There is sound reason for this declaration of principle. Self government is, in the individual life of every normal human being, the whole basis of the moral order. Personal self government involves the idea of communal self government, and is impossible without it; as communal self government is impossible if the individual citizens have not obtained a measure of personal self control. The framers of the Declaration of Independence spoke well within the limits of the truth when they said that liberty was an inalienable right of mankind.

The Constitution however is less courageous in its statement of the democratic principle. It is in the Constitution that there occurs the phrase "privileges and immunities of citizens"; and it was for some time assumed that voting was one of these privileges.

The courts have decided, however, in the case of Minor vs. Happersett, that voting is not a privilege of citizenship. Under that interpretation of the Constitution, therefore, voting is a privilege—a privilege not common to citizens of the United States, but one to be conferred by the section of the people controlling the state, upon any other members of the community, according to the pleasure of the ruling class.

This theory, so boldly announced by anti-suffragists, covers and supports the narrowest form of oligarchy, as indeed it supports the masculine oligarchy existing in the greater part of the United States today.

The gist of the matter, however, for all believers in democracy is that morally, self government is the right of the whole people; legally it is the right only of those who are in possession of it. Legally we cannot ask for the vote as a right. Morally we are asking for a right which it is a crime to deny, except on the ground of proved and serious incapacity.

The Convention of Woman Voters

THE great woman voters' convention which, under the chairmanship of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, will meet at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on September 14, 15 and 16, has already taken on definite outlines, and promises to be one of the biggest and most significant events in the history of the woman suffrage movement.

A call to the convention has been widely circulated throughout the equal suffrage states. The call has been signed by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York, National Chairman, Woman Voters' Convention; and by the Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. William Kent, wife of Congressman Kent of California; Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Montana, wife of General Young; Dr. Cora Smith King, Washington, Treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters; Mrs. George Fowler, Colorado; Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, California; Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, New York; Mrs. M. H. de Young, California; Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho; Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, California: Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Colorado; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, California; Mrs. Mary Cachot Therkelsen, Oregon; Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York; and Mrs. Lovell White, California.

The call to the convention reads: "There are now approximately four million woman voters. One-fourth of the national Senate, one-sixth of the House of Representatives, and one-fifth of the electoral vote come from suffrage states. With this leverage in Congress, the national suffrage amendment could speedily be passed if the woman voters would unite in its support. This convention is an attempt to devise plans for united and effective action. It is the first political convention of woman voters that has ever been called, and is an event of historical significance."

THE Exposition authorities in San Francisco are giving the Congressional Union splendid cooperation in making their conference an outstanding success. The first day of the Convention, September 14, has been made a special day and called in all the Exposition programs "Everywoman's Day"—dedicated to the women of the state and the nation. On that day purple, white and gold suffrage flags will fly from all the Exposition palaces and along the main Avenue of Palms.

THE Convention opens at the Inside Inn with a luncheon at which hundreds of women will be the guests. Speakers from every section of the country will tell of the growth of sentiment north, south, east and west in favor of the federal amendment. Among these women are Mrs. George W. Fowler of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Mrs. Edna S. Latimer of Baltimore, Maryland; Miss B. M. Wilson of Goldfield, Nevada; Mrs. W. J. Roach of New Orleans, who will speak of the new consciousness of the Southern woman; Mrs. S. B. M. Young, wife of General Young, of Helena, Montana; and Dr. Annie Eloise Abel of Mt. Holyoke College, Maryland. Mr. J. H. Braly of Los Angeles, affectionately called "the father of suffrage" in California, will be the only man on the luncheon program. Mr. Braly, who has worked for many state campaigns, has now entered the fight for the amendment.

Following this social session the first political session of the convention opens the same afternoon, with "Is Suffrage a Federal Issue?" the topic under discussion. Mrs. Sara Bard Field of California will speak on "The Waste of Women" at this time, with a discussion following, which will be taken up in turn by every suffrage state, on "The Woman Voters' Need of National Enfranchisement for Women." The speakers will be Mrs. Lucius Cuthbert for Colorado, Mrs. Margaret Jane Cherdrun for Utah, Mrs. Mary Cachot Therkelsen for Oregon, Dr. M. M. Dean for Montana, Miss Anne Martin for Nevada, Mrs. J. J. Pershing, wife of General Pershing, for Wyoming, and Mrs. Alice Park of Palo Alto for California.

A beautiful pageant will be presented at the Exposition in the evening as the climax of the first day of the Conference. This beautiful dramatic pantomime, interspersed with musical interludes and massed dance movements, was conceived by Miss Anne Rearden of California, and will be staged by Miss Rearden and Mr. Porter Garnett; it involves the movement of four hundred men and women. The pageant will be put on on a specially built open-air stage with the beauty of the Exposition itself as a background, and wonderful lighting effects that will be managed by the Exposition. The pageant will depict the position of woman as a working unit in civilization, from the days of her dependency to the present dawning of political freedom, and will flow like a continuous stream of beautiful pictures across the stage, closing with the suffrage paean sung by a full chorus of women.

THREE well-known California speakers will center the interest of the delegates of the East on the second day of the Conference, September 15. Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent, will give the History of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. Miss Gail Laughlin, the brilliant California attorney, will tell of the attitude of Susan B. Anthony on suffrage tactics. Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, the suffrage leader who made a gallant fight in northern California during her suffrage campaign, will speak on "Party Organization and Responsibility."

The second day of the Convention of Woman Voters will close with a reception and ball tendered to the visiting delegates by the women of California in the great ballroom of the California Building. Many of the notable women of California will be in the receiving line at this reception, including Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn, Mrs. Lovell White, Mrs. George Sperry, Mrs. M. H. de Young, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Mrs. Angus Gordon Boggs, Mrs. Irving M. Scott, Mrs. Lloyd Baldwin, and others.

"THE Political Complexion of the Sixty-fourth Congress" will come up for discussion on the last day of the Conference, which will be given over to the practical consideration of how the federal suffrage amendment is to be made a dominant political issue. Miss Alice Paul of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Congressional Union, will lead the discussion on the future plans of the Union at this time. The last day of the Convention closes with a great public mass meeting to be held at Scottish Rite Auditorium in San Francisco, with notable speakers dealing with the various aspects of the new battle for the amendment; these speakers will include Frances J. Heney, Miss Alice Paul, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, J. Stitt Wilson and Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson of Los Angeles.

Friday afternoon, in the Court of Abundance at the Exposition, the Exposition authorities, with the Mayor of San Francisco, and the Governor of the State of California, will present to the Congressional Union, with appropriate ceremonies, a memorial of the significant convention just drawn to a close and of their months of educational work at the suffrage booth.

FOLLOWING these ceremonies a long procession of decorated automobiles will file through the Exposition grounds, carrying the eastern and western delegates to the Ferry, the first milestone on the road to Washington, where the great demonstration is to be held on the opening of Congress in December.

A delegation of California women will make the trip to Washington to join other delegates from the voting states in asking the ballot for eastern women, for the first time in the history of suffrage agitation in this country. Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, chairman of the California Branch of the Congressional Union, will lead the California delegation.

Rhode Island Suffrage President on the Anthony and Shafroth Amendments

From a Speech made at Newport, R. I., August 12, 1915.

NOW I want to speak a word on the Susan B. Anthony amendment—the federal amendment forbidding disfranchisement because of sex.

When it is predicted that the Shafroth federal amendment, which would establish the initiative and referendum on suffrage in each of the states, would, if passed, act as a lever to get the Anthony amendment through, it is sheer political short-sightedness. I believe that nothing could so hinder the passage of the Anthony amendment, or the coming of equal suffrage, as the passage of the Shafroth amendment. It would also cause great political confusion and wrangles in many states. . . .

The claim is made, that to pass the Anthony amendment would force equal suffrage on a possible twelve states, which would object. . . . But if it were finally ratified by all but twelve states, is not this clause in our United States Constitution for the purpose of protecting its own ideal of a Federation? Are we Americans to forget that we are fundamentally a federation of states, and not a lot of little separate units? Should we forget that all our interests overlap and are as one? —some of us who are preaching a federation of Europe and of the world!—. . .

I dislike hearing the Susan B. Anthony amendment called the "short cut" to suffrage. It is merely a direct road, instead of a long circuitous route. Whether or not the time is ripe to push a federal amendment is a question each must decide for himself, but if we push any—in the name of common sense, let's get solidly behind the right one.

I do want to state, too, that the plans of the Congressional Union to deputize our Congressmen and United States Senators is fine activity, and I hope they will see every one before Congress comes together.

If we win one state, just one, the work that the Union has done would be all to the good;—if we win none, their efforts still will be most useful.

Friends, it is surely true that if all the suffragists, men and women—if only half the suffragists, the eastern women and western women voters, would climb on—would just answer that call, "All aboard the Federal Express"—we could travel quickly and travel straight to Washington.

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Congressional Union Convention in Colorado

EVERYTHING is ready for our state convention (writes Mrs. Ella C. Thompson from Colorado Springs, August 11) to be held next Monday and Tuesday, August 16 and 17. The greatest enthusiasm prevails and Miss Paul's presence is like a match to tinder.

The call to the convention has been mailed and now acceptances are coming in from nearly all over the state. Motor parties are planning to come in from nearby ranches and we are trying to get special rates from the railroads to accommodate the visitors.

Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, a Colorado member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, is coming from her ranch at Estabrook, Colorado, by motor, bringing with her a large automobile party including Mrs. Horton Pope and Mrs. James Whitmore, who is a prominent member of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler is coming from her ranch at Folsom, New Mexico.

Among other important people who are coming from Denver are Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, President of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association and a new member of the Advisory Council; Mrs. Frances Wayne, daughter of former Congressman Belford; Mrs. Katherine Russell, Vice-President of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association; and Mrs. Anna Scott, Vice-Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee.

The convention will begin with a deputation to Hon. C. B. Timberlake, the newly elected Representative from the Second Congressional District of Colorado. Over seventy women have already volunteered to join this deputation, which will meet Mr. Timberlake on Monday, August 16, at the Hotel Antlers, Colorado Springs, at half-past three o'clock.

Members of the deputation will be Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, president of the Women's Political Union of Colorado; Dr. Caroline Spencer, secretary of the Women's Political Union; Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, vice-president of the Republican Committee; Mrs. Robert Fuller, formerly president of the Dover, Massachusetts, Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Lillian Kerr, a prominent member of the Women's Political Union; Mrs. Berne Hopkins, chairman of the Second Congressional District Branch of the Congressional Union; the Misses Helen and Edith Jackson, nieces of Helen Hunt Jackson; Mrs. Hettie D. Wallis, former president Woman's Political Union of Texas; Mrs. Morgan Aldrich, Miss Fonetta Flansburg, president Colorado Springs Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Margaret Gaspard, manager woman's department, North American Life Insurance Company of Chicago; Mrs. Laura V. McKay, Miss Nettie M. Carey, who will head a delegation from Greeley, Colo.; Miss Amanda Blocker Byrd, newspaper woman, connected with the *Evening Telegraph;* Mrs. Florence M. Stote, vice-president Republican County Central Committee, El Paso County; Mrs. Anna M. Scott, vice-president Republican County Central Committee, Denver; and many others.

Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell
New Colorado Member of the Advisory Council

THE following day, August 17, there will be a luncheon at the Hotel Antlers at one o'clock. Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert will preside, Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler will give the address of welcome, and Miss Alice Paul will be the principal speaker. After the luncheon a business meeting will be held at which a state constitution will be adopted, state officers elected, and delegates to the Convention of Women Voters appointed.

A great deal of work is now being done preparatory to the convention. Street meetings are held every night to hundreds of people. Among the members assisting in this work are Mrs. Pauline Halmer of the Y. W. C. A. and Miss Margaret Gaspard, Manager of the Women's Department of the North American Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

A drawing room meeting was held on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Morgan Aldrich, at which Miss Fonetta Flansburg, President of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women's Clubs, made a most entertaining speech on the suffrage situation in Colorado. At a tea held in the Union headquarters on Wednesday, August 11, Mrs. Mary B. Glynn gave a short talk on the interest of southern women in the federal amendment. Another tea of the same character was held at headquarters on Thursday, August 12, when Mrs. Ella C. Thompson was the speaker.

Great crowds of tourists are here all the time as our headquarters are right in the heart of the city, and women from all sections of the country are joining the Congressional Union here. Among these are Mrs. Hettie D. M. Wallis, of Houston, Texas, former President of the Women's Political Union of Texas; Mrs. Alice M. Ruggles of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. F. E. Chase, of Dallas, Texas; and Mrs. W. P. Rogers, of Milford, Texas.

Miss Paul writes: "The headquarters in Colorado Springs are on the ground floor in an excellent location. They are given rent free by one of our members, Mrs. Leonard Curtis, and have been furnished by another member, Mrs. Berne Hopkins. They are quite beautiful, with a great window facing the street and overlooking a park. The work here is going splendidly."

Convention Plans in Utah

PREPARATIONS are now completed for the Congressional Union convention to be held in Salt Lake City, August 19 and 20. An executive committee of some of the most prominent women of Utah is in charge of the arrangements. Dr. Emmeline B. Wells, a pioneer suffragist and friend of Susan B. Anthony, is chairman of the executive committee, and the members are Mrs. E. E. Curfman, president of the State Federation of Women's Club, Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdrun, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cohen, president of the Civic Club, Mrs. E. Leatherwood, Mrs. A. H. Parsons, Mrs. Ruth Fox, Mrs. Rebecca Nibley, Mrs. B. F. Pyper, president of the Women's Democratic Club, Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward, Mrs. H. L. Cummings, President, Women's Republican Club; Mrs. H. A. King, Mrs. A. L. Paddison, President, Women's Progressive Club, and Mrs. Lily Wolstenholme.

A reception will be given at the Hotel Utah on Thursday evening in honor of Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union. The executive committee will be the hostesses on this occasion. On Friday afternoon, August 20, there will be a mass meeting of women in the Salt Lake Theater for the purpose of asking the Utah Congressmen to work with all the means within their power for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The Congressmen are invited to be present and to state their position before the women. Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdrun, who was sent to Washington in 1912 to cast Utah's vote in the electoral college, will be the chairman of the mass meeting, and Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, a member of the Utah legislature of 1913, will speak to the Congressmen in behalf of the women. She will present the resolution endorsing the Susan B. Anthony amendment and calling upon Utah's Congressmen to work for it. At this meeting delegates will be chosen to represent Utah at the Women Voters' Convention in San Francisco on September 14, 15 and 16.

During the past week Miss Mabel Vernon spoke before the W. C. T. U. federation, the Women's Progressive Club and the Women's Civic League. The Progressive Club immediately made arrangements to attend the meeting in a body.

Some New Members from Idaho

AMONG the new members of the Congressional Union are Mrs. Fred Pittenger, formerly President of the Idaho State Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Emily L. Savidge, Deputy Assessor, Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Anna L. Moody, Treasurer and Tax Collector of Ada County, Idaho; Mrs. F. B. Forbes, President Wasatch Club, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Grace Mackey Morrison, wife of Ex-Governor Morrison of Idaho; Miss Helen Coston, Assistant County Superintendent of Schools, Ada County, Idaho; Miss Bessie D. Moore, Deputy County Treasurer, Ada County, Idaho; Mrs. Minnie Priest Dunton, formerly State Law Librarian of Idaho; Mrs. F. R. Gooding, wife of Ex-Governor Gooding of Idaho; Mrs. Fred W. Gooding, Ex-President of the Idaho State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Cynthia Mann, Secretary, Board of Directors, Children's Home, Boise, Idaho.

New Members of the Advisory Council

MRS. DORA PHELPS BUELL, of Denver, has in the last week joined the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Buell, who is President of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, will be a tower of strength to the Union in her state. She is a Democrat; and was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Immigration for Colorado by a Democratic Administration—a position she still holds. For five months she was Acting Commissioner of Immigration in the state of Colorado. At present she is the only woman state factory inspector. Mrs. Buell was one of the three women who sent the first assurance to Mr. Wilson that they would organize the women of the state for him when he was proposed for the Presidency.

Mrs. Buell will attend the Colorado Convention of the Congressional Union and will preside at the business meeting held on the second day of the Convention, Tuesday, October 17. At this convention, she will speak on the subject, "Getting Suffrage in the Party Platforms."

MRS. HETTIE D. M. WALLIS, of Houston, Texas, former President of the Women's Political Union of Texas, has joined the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. Her connection with the Congressional Union will greatly advance the work for the federal amendment in Texas.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Connecticut

Chairman: *Mrs. W. D. Ascough, 4 Washington Street, Hartford.*

ON FRIDAY, August 20, a deputation led by Mrs. George H. Day of Hartford and Mrs. Donald Hooker of Baltimore will wait on Congressman Freeman at New London to ask his favor for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Contingents of Congressional Union members will be present from Willimantic, Putnam, Danielson, Norwich, New London, Lyme and other towns in the district. The case for the working women will be presented by Miss Abbie O'Connor of Willimantic. Miss O'Connor is an able leader in the women's trade union movement and is an ex-president of the Swift Spoolers' Union local of Willimantic. She was one of the working women from Connecticut who were in the deputation to President Wilson in the winter of 1913. Since she joined the Union she has gained a large number of new members, and her sympathies are earnestly and unreservedly with the movement for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. In March, 1915, she spoke at the hearing before the Connecticut Legislative Committee, and she is one of the great army of talented women in the ranks of the workers who are coming forward as natural leaders in the suffrage movement.

In reply to the letter asking for an interview, Congressman Freeman gave a cordial invitation to the women to come. He said that he was not opposed to woman suffrage, but there is evidently work still to be done to make him a sturdy supporter of the amendment.

An attempt was made to obtain an interview with Senator Brandegee of New London at the same time as that with Congressman Freeman. The Senator wrote, however, that he had been "blacklisted" by the suffragists and that he would receive no deputation. Members of the Congressional Union in Connecticut, however, are sure the Senator will reconsider this answer.

Mrs. W. D. Ascough left for Vermont last Wednesday. She expected to be at work in organizing Congressional Union activities there for ten days or two weeks and to be back in Hartford some time during the coming week.

Annie G. Porritt.

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East 41st Street, New York.*
Chairman: *Mrs. William L. Colt.*

MRS. HELENA HILL WEED, who is spending the summer at Byrdcliffe, New York, writes: "A large group of Congressional Union women here decided to send resolutions and letters in support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to Hon. C. B. Ward, U. S. Representative from the Twenty-seventh Congressional District of New York. We held a large meeting in the studio at Byrdcliffe, at which Mrs. Walter Chambers, New York chairman of street meetings for the Women's Political Union; Miss Ruth Dexter, of the Empire State Campaign Committee; Dr. Downer, a well known physician of Woodstock, and myself, were the speakers. The meeting included practically all of the Byrdcliffe Colony.

"A week later Mrs. Chambers, Miss Ruth Dexter and myself arranged an evening auto hike through the three towns in the valley below us, Shady, Bearsville and Woodstock. Some of the artists in Byrdcliffe Colony contributed striking posters for us, so that the meetings were advertised in the towns in advance and we had splendid audiences. Great enthusiasm was expressed for the federal amendment, the real meaning of which had not been understood by many of them before. A number of the men in all four settlements have promised to write personal letters to Mr. Ward, asking him to support the federal amendment."

Anna Delony Martin.

Delaware

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Ave., Wilmington.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

THE campaign in Delaware has been most successful, and the people have been aroused to the importance of the work of the Congressional Union. Edna S. Latimer, national organizer, Miss Marjorie Soper, and Miss Mina Jackson held successful meetings in the different towns of the state. In Laurel the crowd of about 200 people were most attentive, and extended to us an invitation to return. Seaford's enthusiasm will be remembered by its townsfolk. SUFFRAGISTS were sold, new members were enrolled, and a committee was organized. The enthusiastic new members were planning large meetings for the coming season and the outlook is very encouraging. Georgetown, Lewes, and Rehobeth were also included in the itinerary. Meetings were held on the boardwalk and in front of the pavilion, and the holiday throngs listened attentively to the remarks of the speakers. Rev. Charles Behinger presided at the meeting held on Saturday afternoon in Milton, and the people of Milford turned out in large numbers to listen. The last meeting scheduled for Delaware was held at Harrington on Monday, August 16, and the campaigners feel that much has been accomplished in the new districts.

Edna Story Latimer.

Maryland

Headquarters: 105 *West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

THE suffragists of the First Congressional District of Maryland are waiting patiently to hear from their Representative, Hon. Jesse D. Price, when he will receive a delegation of women from the Congressional Union.

A series of meetings in Mr. Price's district on the Eastern Shore has been arranged by the Maryland Branch of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, Miss Marjorie Soper and Miss Mina Jackson will visit Denton, Hillsboro, Queen Anne, Easton, Royal Gap, St. Michaels, Claiborne, Bosmans, Tilgmans Island, Oxford, Preston, Hurlock, Cambridge and Berlin, winding up with a large mass meeting in Salisbury on Saturday evening, August 21, when it is to be hoped that Mr. Jesse D. Price will be ready to receive a delegation of women from his own district.

Edna Story Latimer.

Michigan

Acting Chairman: *Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, 2967 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit.*

IN PONTIAC, Michigan, Mrs. George Hendrie invited the President of the Pontiac Association, Mrs. Nelson Whittemore and other suffragists to a luncheon. Later twelve of the members of the Pontiac Association came in and an enthusiastic meeting was held. Those present at once determined to arrange a deputation to Hon. P. H. Kelley of Lansing, Representative from the Sixth District of Michigan. They sent him a telegram that night saying that the women of Oakland County wished to express their approval of his favorable vote last January, and they invited him to be present at an honor luncheon August 16, at the Automobile Club at Pine Lake. He accepted their invitation and from all appearances the whole of Pontiac, men and women, are to be present.

Marjory Miller Whittemore.

Rhode Island

Headquarters: 43 *Bellevue Avenue, Newport.*
Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

ON THURSDAY afternoon, the birthday of Lucy Stone, Mrs. John J. Mason opened her home for our first big drawing room meeting. Over a hundred people were present, filling the music room and overflowing into the drawing room.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont presided, and introduced as speakers Mrs. Agnes Jenks, President of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Mary Ritter Beard, author of "Women's Work in Municipalities," and Mrs. Maud Howe Elliot, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, and President of the Newport County League.

Mrs. Belmont, as chairman of the Women Voters' Convention, outlined the plan of the Union to organize the 4,000,000 voting women of the West behind the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Tea was served by Mrs. Mason at the close of the meeting.

Mrs. Agnes Jenks gave up a portion of her vacation in Nantucket to come and speak at this meeting for the Union. Mrs. Jenks strongly favors the work of the Union in sending deputations to Congressmen during the summer; she stayed over a day to help with the preparations for the coming deputation to Congressman Stiness. On Saturday night she spoke at a splendid open-air meeting on Washington Square.

A large open-air meeting was held on Sunday night at the people's beach. At the close of the meeting, our entire supply of SUFFRAGISTS was sold out, and there was a clamor for more papers.

At the first of a series of Tuesday afternoon meetings in our Newport headquarters, Charles Keeler, California poet and suffragist, spoke on the women of the world in countries where he had traveled, connecting each incident with one of his own beautiful poems. He closed his speech with a splendid appeal in behalf of the federal amendment. A large number of the audience joined the Union at the close of the meeting.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. John P. Green called together a fine committee in Jamestown to prepare plans for a meeting to be held in the ballroom of the Gardner House, given us through the generosity of Mr. Vincent Carroll, manager of the Gardner House and an enthusiastic supporter of the Congressional Union. The committee decided that the meeting should be held on Thursday, August 19, at four o'clock. Mrs. Anna Delony Martin and Miss Alice Carpenter of New York will be the speakers. Members of the committee are Mrs. John F. Green of Rosemont, Pa.; Mrs. W. I. Hull of Philadelphia, chairman of the Pennsylvania State Suffrage Federation; Mrs. Isaac Clothier of Philadelphia; Mrs. John Harding and Miss Anna Harding, members of the board of the Frankford Suffrage Association; Mrs. Fred Jordan, Mrs. Henry Pemberton, and Mrs. W. F. Donaldson, all of Philadelphia.

At the Dog Show on Saturday afternoon, the SUFFRAGIST was sold by Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, Miss Elizabeth Owen, and Miss Natalie Schroeder.

Margaret Fay Whittemore.

Virginia

Chairman: *Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, 204 East Grace Street, Richmond.*

MISS EDYTHE HANZSCHE, who is working in Virginia under the direction of Mrs. Meredith, chairman, is arranging a deputation to Hon. H. D. Flood, of Appomatox, Representative from the Tenth Congressional District.

With Mrs. Dexter Otey, Miss Hanzsche held open-air meetings at Lynchburg and Roanoke.

Edythe Hanzsche.

Treasurer's Report

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Contributions Toward $100,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributors from August 9 Through August 15

Anonymous	$ 70.00
Mrs. Genevieve M. Fuller	10.00
Miss Louise Martin	.50
Miss Vivian Pierce	10.00
Mrs. Angus Gordon Boggs	25.00
Mrs. Edward F. Glaser	5.00
Mrs. Mary Brooks	1.00
A Friend	2.00
Anonymous	.65
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A Friend	5.00
Mrs. Charlotte E. Smith	10.00
Miss Katherine Fisher	2.00
Mrs. William Kent	10.00
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley	5.00
Miss Adeline Kent	5.00
Susan B. Anthony Fund:	
Miss Elizabeth M. Wilson	1.00
Membership fees	45.25
Collections	24.80
Total	$ 251.10
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	74,325.49
Total through August 15, 1915	$74,576.59

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist"

In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.

AUGUST 8 THROUGH AUGUST 14.

Mrs. Mary Kealty Clagett	1
Miss Mabel Vernon	2
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore	1
Mrs. M. H. Hampton	1
Miss Vivian Pierce	1
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney	1
Mrs. Anna Delony Martin	3
Mrs. Julia S. Lucky	1
Miss Elsa Ueland	1
Miss Emily K. Perry	2
Mrs. Cornelia Greenough	1
Mrs. John T. Crocker	1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	2
Total	18
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,196
Total through August 14	1,214

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Minnesota Deputations to Congressmen

SUFFRAGE activities in Minnesota are going on prosperously. Three more deputations have been held in the past week; one to Congressman Steenerson of the Ninth District; one to Congressman Volstead of the Seventh District; and a third to Congressman Anderson of the First District.

These deputations have been arranged by Miss Elsa Ueland of Minneapolis, state organizer for the Minnesota Branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage; and Miss Josephine Schain, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs. Meanwhile Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, who is also organizing for the Congressional Union in her state, has remained in the Twin Cities, doing the local work there, and starting suffrage activities in Stillwater.

A DELEGATION of Crookston suffragists called upon Congressman Steenerson of the Ninth District of Minnesota on Monday, August 9, at 4 p. m. at his office, to thank him for his favorable vote at the last session upon woman suffrage, and to ask him to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment next winter. The delegation was led by Miss Elsa Ueland of Minneapolis, who has been in Crookston for the past few days to arouse interest in the federal amendment, together with Miss Josephine Schain. In the delegation were representatives of every woman's club in Crookston and its vicinity.

"We do not come to go over arguments," said Miss Ueland, "because your record shows full well that you recognize the justice and the importance of enfranchising the women of the United States. But we wish you to know that the women of your district are back of you in your favorable action upon woman suffrage. The enormous difficulty of amending our state constitution makes the women of Minnesota realize that they must look to their representatives in Washington to secure their enfranchisement. When every voter who fails to register his opinion upon the amendment is counted as voting "No," it is almost impossible to secure a state amendment upon woman suffrage; and we Minnesota women must look to a federal amendment to secure justice upon this question. Further than this, the Minnesota suffragists wish you to know that they unanimously support the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and that they are not satisfied with the Shafroth amendment, regarding the latter as merely an opportunity for politicians to sidestep the issue."

Mrs. Spendley, a member of the Woman's Club and truant officer for the city of Crookston; and Mrs. Lacer, President of the W. C. T. U., told Mr. Steenerson how their work convinced them more and more strongly of the necessity for woman suffrage.

Mrs. Marin, the president of the Current Events Club, said that the sentiment for woman suffrage was growing tremendously in Crookston. She said she had called up every member of her club who was in town and had found only one who was opposed to suffrage.

Mrs. Shuck, of the Andover, Fairfax, Social Circle, spoke for the farm women of the district. "We have discussed suffrage with our husbands, who are honorary members of our club, for three years," said Mrs. Shuck, "and there isn't a single argument against it. Women on the farm take their share of responsibility for the home and for the farm and they should have their share in the government under which they live. Last winter we were most bitterly disappointed when Senator Butler, our representative in St. Paul, voted against woman suffrage. He did not represent his constituents by such a vote. But we are proud that you, Congressman Steenerson, our representative in Washington, voted 'Yes' on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and we thank you for the stand that you have taken."

"I don't need any arguments or any thanks, ladies," said Congressman Steenerson with bluff good humor. "I didn't vote for the suffrage amendment to please one person or another person; I voted for it on principle. So I will merely say that I am glad to have heard what you have to say, and that though I do not like to give much time to lobbyists in Washington, I am always glad to receive the ladies of my constituency."

Among the delegation were Mrs. W. T. Clapp, Mrs. J. V. Hillpot; Mrs. A. A. Just; Mrs. Charles M. Lohn; Mrs. Charles Loving; Mrs. W. A. Marin; Mrs. V. L. McGregor; Mrs. H. E. Newland; Mrs. Graham Munch; Mrs. P. R. Lacer; Mrs. I. S. Lavely; Mrs. G. H. Shuck; Mrs. E. H. Spendley; Mrs. O. J. Volland.

IN Granite Falls Miss Elsa Ueland, Mrs. Gertrude Hunter and Miss Josephine Schain arranged a deputation to Congressman Volstead to thank him for his favorable vote on the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the last Congress.

Miss Josephine Schain writes: "There is no suffrage club in Granite Falls, so a delegation of leading club women was organized to call on Congressman Volstead. Both Congressman and Mrs. Volstead are good suffragists. The delegation was cordially received by Congressman and Mrs. Volstead at their home. Mr. Volstead seemed to be sincerely pleased by the earnest, representative character of the delegation which had gathered together to thank him for his action on suffrage in the last session.

"After the business side of the call was over, refreshments were served to the members of the delegation by Mrs. Volstead. In the evening we held a street meeting which was attended by several hundred people of the town.

"At the open air meeting speeches were made by Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Chairman of the Fourth District of the Minnesota Branch of the Congressional Union, Miss Elsa Ueland and Miss Josephine Schain.

"Mrs. A. W. Winter accepted the position of Chairman of the Seventh District, represented in Congress by Mr. Volstead.

"From Granite Falls we went to Albert Lea, to meet Congressman Sydney Anderson, of the First District. En route, we stopped at Chaska, a German town, and held a street meeting in the evening.

"The deputation to Mr. Anderson will be reported in next week's SUFFRAGIST."

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New Silk Sweaters
For Summer Wear

Worn so largely now with the all-white costume, and the new cretonne hats or corduroy caps. The luster and the colors are exquisite. About twenty-five different colorings and combinations.

Fiber Silk Sweaters in a great variety of styles, in solid colors, solid colors trimmed with contrasting shades, and two-tone effects.

Without sashes, at **$5.00** | With sashes, at **$5.50** | With wide sashes, at **$12.50**

Fiber Silk Sweaters, in white or solid colors, trimmed in colored and white striped collars, cuffs, pockets and sashes, in a good range of the wanted colors, such as royal and gold, white and azure, white and black, white and old rose, and others, at..... **$13.50**

Kayser Silk Sweaters, made with sailor collar in back, turn back cuffs, buttonhole loops and sash, in navy, white, black, Belgian blue and gold, at..... **$15.00**

Better quality at.....$20.00

Blaser Store—Second Floor.